

members of Congress for 1793.
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Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 110 of Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1793.

[Whole No. 432.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

VOLUME IX, OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, History of
Japan, Leland, Jerusalem, Jews, India,
Insects, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamshatka,
Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain,
with a great variety of Biographical and Miscel-
laneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one
elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper,
and new types, (cast for the purpose) which
will be occasionally renewed before they con-
tract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes
or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price
of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the
half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a
dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on sub-
scribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished
to be paid for when delivered, the price of one
volume to be paid in advance, and the price of
each succeeding volume to be paid on deliver-
ing the volume preceding it. No part of the
work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be de-
livered about five hundred copperplates eleg-
antly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far
exceed in number those given in any other
scientific dictionary. At the close of the pub-
lication will be delivered an elegant frontis-
piece, the dedication, preface, and proper title
pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in
about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the
above terms till the first day of September next,
to give opportunity to those who are not yet
subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a
small part of the work, are requested to com-
plete their sets, as far as published, as soon as
possible, as after the first of next September, by
which time the tenth volume is expected to be
ready, the publisher will not consider himself
bound to make up those sets which are not
completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its
commencement in January, 1787, to its
termination in December, 1792, in twelve vol-
umes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nine-
teen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United
States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met
with extensive, I may say, with universal ap-
probation from competent judges; for I am of
opinion, that the work is not only minutely
calculated to disseminate political, agricultural,
philosophical, and other valuable information;
but that it has been uniformly conducted with taste,
attention, and propriety. It to these important
objects be superadded the more immediate de-
sign of rescuing public documents from obli-
vion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sen-
timent, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY
PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN
AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUB-
LIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

FOR SALE,

1360 Acres of excellent

FARMING or TOBACCO

LANDS,

L YING in the county of Amherst, in the
State of Virginia, on one of the principal
branches of James River, within six miles of
the latter, from whence it is navigable for boats
of ten or twelve tons burthen.

Besides the advantages of these lands, for the
farmer or cultivator of tobacco, they are sup-
posed, from a small though successful experi-
ment made by the late Col. Chitwell, to contain
an abundance of metals, which, if not of a pre-
cious (as has been even supposed) are certainly of
a very valuable kind. The better however to
ascertain this fact, and place the purchaser on a
safe footing, in so hazardous a business, as all
those subterraneous researches, without the ut-
most certainty of an abundance of the desired
ore, are supposed to be, every reasonable and
necessary assistance or indulgence will be ren-
dered those inclined to make the experiment, as
well as every other necessary information given
by the printer of this Gazette in Philadelphia, or

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Charlottesville, Virginia.

This day is published, by

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-street, Philadelphia,
No. VI. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED.

The terms of Subscription may be seen in the
proposals at large.

THIS valuable work will contain (exclusive
of the maps in the London edition of 1793)
maps of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Con-
necticut, R. Island, Vermont, N. York, N. Jer-
sey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vir-
ginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina,
Georgia, Switzerland, the Discoveries of Cap-
tain Cooke and Clarke, and the countries
round the North Pole.

Besides the great improvements in the Amer-
ican Geography, the accounts of France will
be extracted from the French Geography, pub-
lished since the revolution; the map of France
will be engraved agreeably to the division into
departments: the history of Russia, which, in
the London edition, is carried no farther than
1775, is continued to the late execrable invasion
of Poland by Catherine: the account of Swe-
den has been compiled anew, and numberless
other improvements will be made in this edi-
tion.

Subscriptions are received by the book-
sellers in Bolton, New-York, Baltimore, Wil-
mington, Richmond, Charleston, &c. &c.
June 19.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY
for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANU-
FACTURES, are requested to take notice, that
the fourth and last payment is due, and must be
made on or before the 13th day of July next,
either to the Cashier of the United States Bank
Office of Discount and Deposit at New-York—
the Cashier of the Bank of New-York—the
Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Phil-
adelphia—or John Bayard, Esq. in the city of
New-Brunswick, in the State of New-Jersey.—
And that the shares of all persons neglecting to
make such payment, and the monies by them
previously paid, will then be forfeited for the
common benefit of the said society.

That the subscriber is duly authorized to make
the requisite indentments upon the certificates of
shares, and that books of transfer are opened at
his office in Front-street.

NICHOLAS LOW.

New-York, June 12, 1793. (ept 3)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS
GANTT, has lately made his escape
from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was
committed under a charge of having robbed the
Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last:
Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five
hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to
any person or persons who shall apprehend the
said Thomas Sloss Gantt, and deliver him into the
custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into
the custody of either of the Marshals within the
United States, so that the said Thomas Sloss Gantt
may be effectually secured, and forth coming to
answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-
named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about
six feet high, stout and well made, has light-
coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and
has a down look when spoken to.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,

I FIND, from the newspapers, that
there is a great deal of fuss among
the folks in the city, about war in
Europe and the President's procla-
mation. I observe, too, that two Ame-
ricans have been committed to gaol,
to take their trial, for entering on
board a French privateer, and assist-
ing to take some vessels belonging
to the British, with whom it is
said, we are at peace, and ought
therefore to live in strict friendship
with them. I wish, Mr. Bache, that
you would explain all this to us
simpletons in the country, who are
at a loss to understand your city
language, particularly when you
talk of duty, interest, friendship, im-
partiality, peace, &c. I believe that
your city-folks have some better
dictionaries than Johnson's and She-
ridan's, when you set about explain-
ing these hard words. For instance
now, you talk of being at peace or
in friendship with Great-Britain:
But let me ask you,

1. If Great-Britain were to seize
upon the cities of Boston, New-

York and Philadelphia, and to place
strong British garrisons in them,
would we then be at peace with her?

2. If this would not be peace, but
war, how will your government-
men be able to make it out, that to
have our western posts held from
us, and garrisoned by the British, is
not war also; or at least very UN-
friendly conduct—especially when
it is added, that these same British
garrisons rob us of the fur trade,
and encourage the Indians to mur-
der our people on the frontiers?

3. If the two privateer's men
should be punished for entering into
the French service, then, I suppose,
every man who enters into foreign
service without leave of our govern-
ment-men, is liable to be punished
also: at this rate, will not Col. Of-
wald, Maj. Eustace, and many other
brave Americans, who are now pay-
ing a debt of gratitude to our old
friends the French, be liable to se-
vere punishment, if ever they re-
turn to their native country?

Do, Mr. Bache, be so kind as to
procure an answer to these three
queries from some of your corres-
pondents, particularly the second;
for I am very desirous to know how
we can be at peace with a nation,
that holds forcible possession of a num-
ber of posts in our country.

Yours, &c.

A FARMER.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,

You will oblige me by giving place to
the following answer to the Farmer.

TO A FARMER.

IF I understand your Queries, they
imply a strong advocacy of a
war with Great-Britain: Permit me
in return to ask you a few questi-
ons.

Can America join France against
Great-Britain, without bringing up
on her the enmity of the other com-
bined powers?

Placed by nature at the distance
of 3000 miles from France, and 1500
from any of her possessions, what
aid can we give to either without a
naval force?

To the united navies of Great-
Britain, Holland, Spain, Portugal
and Russia, what has America to op-
pose but 12 custom house boats?

What would be the expense of
building & equipping a naval force
equal to render active assistance to
France, and protection to our own
commerce?

If this be impossible, and our com-
merce be of course ruined, what
proportion will the price of wheat
and the other productions of the
Farmer bear to the present?

If the duties now paid at the cus-
tom-houses by commerce cease, how
are we to raise money for the ex-
igencies of the proposed war, but by
direct taxes on land, &c. &c. or by
loan?

If direct taxes prove inconveni-
ent to raise the necessary sums, shall
we have recourse to foreign or do-
mestic loans? If to foreign, from
whom shall we borrow when at war
with all the world? If to domestic,
will the Farmer and his friends
place sufficient confidence in the
justice of the quarrel, the success of
its event, and the faith of govern-
ment, to lend their property?

If the payment of the interest on
the present debt of the United States,
contracted during a war into which
we were driven, and which termi-
nated in the establishment of free-
dom and happiness, be a grievance,
shall we diminish the evil by add-
ing ten millions of dollars a year
(the average expense of the late
war) to that debt, by wantonly en-
gaging in a quarrel with which we

have no concern?—For if I read
rightly, Citizen Genet, in his pub-
lic answer to Citizen Hutchinson,
&c. &c. on his arrival in town, de-
clared, "With regard to you, I
will declare openly and freely, (for
the ministers of Republics should
have no secrets, no intrigues) that
from the remote situation of Ame-
rica and other circumstances, France
does not expect that you should be-
come a party in the war."

When the Farmer talks of the
western posts, he seems to forget
that there are two banks to a river;
it would be difficult to prove that
forts opposite to Detroit and Niaga-
ra would be less troublesome to us
than they are; or that an Indian
canoe, or British armed vessel could
not as well navigate on the side of
the lakes and rivers which are theirs
by treaty, as on our side; in the
opinion of many, we have land and
posts enough already: when we
want more, I presume the Farmer
will gallantly turn out and help us
get them.

But from the importance which
the Farmer gives to his argument
of the Fur Trade, I am induced to
suspect that he is really a Hatter,
and that the advantages which might
derive to his branch of business from
a free trade with the Indians, is
wisely considered by him as an am-
ple compensation for what all the
other classes of society must suffer,
from the interruption which war
would give to every other branch
of commerce.

I will thank him, however, to an-
swer me, whether he really suppos-
es, that the British garrisons in Ca-
nada would give less encourage-
ment to the Indians to murder us in
the time of war, than they do now;
—or whether the Fur Trade would
flourish under such circumstances?

Left from the tenor of these que-
ries, the Farmer should call me an
Englishman, I think it proper to as-
sure him that I am a native (not an
imported) American. And that by
having served my country in one
war, I have learnt to estimate its ca-
lamities more justly than he appears
to have done.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

June 14.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IF we recur to the history of past ages, we
shall find, that enthusiasts in religion as
well as in politics, have never scrupled telling
ten thousand lies in defence of their respec-
tive systems—And the events of our own
times will go to prove, that the prejudices
which governed some of our ancestors, op-
erate with equal force on the minds of their
posterity.

It is not many years since, that a few il-
literate persons conducted by a woman of ill
fame, made their appearance in the neigh-
borhood of Albany and calling themselves the
chosen people of God, introduced a mode of
worship which from its novelty attracted the
attention of every body.—All intercourse be-
tween the two sexes was interdicted.—The
married were prohibited from cohabiting to-
gether—every impulse, however absurd, was
considered as supernatural—jig tunes were
substituted for hymns, to which they danced
until they were quite exhausted—they
wallowed in mud holes—ran naked into the
high ways and excepting the framing of ad-
dresses and ridiculous toasts, they did every
thing that could possibly operate to their own
degradation and debasement. This they called
true religion.

The same farce is acting at this present
moment with respect to politics.

If a group of persons, say forty or fifty,
calling themselves the citizens of Philadel-
phia should straggle out towards Gray's ferry,
no matter what the pretence—we are sure
to be told the next morning, that the roads
were crowded.—If a hundred meet in the
evening to chule a committee, the number as
if by magic encreases immediately to thou-
sands! It is to this prolific squad that we are
indebted for a knowledge of the several de-
grees of perfection attainable in their progress
towards liberty and equality.—When a man
for instance can stand upon his head as well as

his feet, he is called a French Patriot.—When he advises and not unfrequently abuses the President, he becomes a Democrat.—When he attends to every body's business but his own, and consequently neglects his wife and children, he acquires the appellation of a good Citizen—but, when he has brought himself to approve of assassinations—to consider religion and morality as of no importance—to publish atrocious libels under the signatures of "Veritas," "Old Soldier," &c. and has had his brows encircled with the famous red, travelling cap, then indeed and not till then is he considered as having reached the summit of all earthly dignity, a Jacobin!!! Thus it is, that religion and liberty so wisely calculated when properly understood, to ensure the happiness of the human race are by a strange transmutation made to consist in a few cabalistical words and outé actions, illy understood by the jugglers themselves, who have therefore assumed a right to contrive them in all cases, as will best suit their own purposes.

VINDEX.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
I READ in your last Gazette the Declaration of a Committee of the Republican Society of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia—and observed therein, with great pleasure, a concession to the following purport, viz.—That the citizens of the United States, under favor of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, enjoy "present ease, tranquility and happiness." This declaration is of great importance—it ought to make the most grateful impressions on every mind, and be held in everlasting remembrance.

The medium thro' which these favors have been conferred on us, is the general government. A government which is, I trust, so dear to us all, that every individual citizen will be a shield to defend it from secret or open enemies.

It appears, however, somewhat odd, Mr. Printer, to talk of Republican Societies in the midst of a Republican Government. The world at large supposes the people of the United States form one great Society of Republicans. The Norfolk and Portsmouth Society may however be Republicans of a superior class—double refined!

Some persons have expressed surprize at the attempts made to form political societies in this country, under denominations so perfectly coincident with the nature of the government and the spirit of the people. In Great-Britain and other European countries, such societies may be established on patriotic principles—for there the governments diverge from the few republican principles which they contain, towards stronger degrees of despotism—and every check to the encroachments of arbitrary power, is something gained by the people; but here, the people are "easy, tranquil and happy," under the most perfect system of republicanism the world ever saw—I wish to see measures pursued which have a natural tendency to preserve this government in its purity. There is but one effectual method—Make the people in principle Republicans. In order to this, they must be enlightened—the foundation must be laid in youth—Education is the only preparative. Societies for promoting the great work of education among the poor, would be republican indeed—for without knowledge and information, the people are the blind followers of factious leaders, who combine merely to overthrow every institution that opposes their ambitious projects.

Your's,

CHRISTOPHER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

HAVING lately seen in the public prints, a declaration of the standing committee of the Republican Society of Norfolk and Portsmouth, at a meeting held on the 3d inst. I have taken the liberty of furnishing you with the copy of another political creed, which in my opinion is not destitute of merit.

At a general meeting of the friends to order and good government, specially convened for the purpose—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a declaration comprising an exposition of the sentiments and principles which have uniformly influenced the friends to order and good government, be published to all the world.

DECLARATION.

WE, the undersigned Citizens, declare as our unalterable opinion, that the blessings of a just, mild and equitable government, can only be perpetuated by a prompt obedience to the laws, respect for morality, and a strict adherence to the divine injunction of "doing unto all men as we would they should do unto us."

That the attention which many of our fellow-citizens discover towards chimerical systems of jurisprudence, card playing, horse racing, &c. as well as the predilection which they evince in favor of other men's business in preference to their own, is to us a matter of serious concern and regret.

That altho' liberty is attainable by all nations, yet nevertheless we hold it for a truth—that a FREE GOVERNMENT can exist no where but among a virtuous and enlightened people: Any attempt therefore to propagate liberty at the point of the bayonet, is as absurd as it is wicked.

That the security resulting from our remote situation from Europe can only be endangered by the machinations of a few restless individuals, who, actuated by pride, envy, or want, are endeavoring by all the means in their power, to destroy a government so wisely calculated to insure the happiness of the citizens thereof.

That it is the prerogative of Freemen to speak their sentiments without reserve on the subject of all governments, whether elective or hereditary, simple or mixed, and to condemn or applaud the means taken to obtain such governments.

That it is a truth, not less notorious than it is to be lamented, that in the bosom of our country, we have men who exclaim against foreign and yet practice domestic tyranny—who talk of morality, and are guilty of enormous vices—and who bellow continually about liberty and

equality, and yet strange to tell, are citizens themselves of the most aristocratic state in the union.

That although Hocus Pocus, the chief of the magicians and disciples of the new philosophy, has in his speeches and writings given us to understand, that a clear skin is the only mark by which to ascertain the rights of men to the blessings of freedom—Yet nevertheless be it known, and we hereby declare, that we never have, or ever shall subscribe to the religious, political or moral creed of the said Hocus Pocus, a harlequin printer, or their aiders and abettors.

That strongly impressed with these sentiments, we have conceived it to be our interest, and know it to be our duty, notwithstanding the efforts of all pseudo patriots to the contrary, to rest satisfied with the constitutional mode of altering our own form of government, if called for by the people, and leaving to all nations the right of new modelling their's or not, as to them may seem meet, without abusing or reviling them for their determination.

Foreign Intelligence.

HANOVER, April 3.

THE second column of the army of this Electorate, destined to act against France, began its march yesterday. Its route is towards Wesel, and thence along the Rhine. At the head of the 2d battalion of guards, is Prince Adolphus, son to the King of Great-Britain.

CARLSRUHE, April 4.

Yesterday the Imperial troops attacked the French near Leimerchein, three leagues hence—300 of them were killed, and 500 taken prisoners.

MANHEIM, April 4.

The head quarters of the Imperial troops are still at Spire, and those of the Prussians at Guntersblum. A part of the combined armies, however, is near the frontiers of Alsace.

WORMS, April 5.

His Majesty the King of Prussia arrived here yesterday at 2 o'clock A.M. preceded by a detachment of our citizens on horseback, amidst the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, April 7.

A very heavy cannonade was heard yesterday, during the whole day. We have learned since, that the garrison of Cassel made another sortie, but were repulsed as before.

The Prussian advanced posts are very near Mentz. The French have entirely evacuated the Duchy of Deux Ponts.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.

On the approach of the Prussian troops under the command of General Romberg, the French evacuated the whole Duchy of Deux Ponts.

General Custine is posted with his army between Landau and Wissembourg—according to authentic intelligence it consists only of 24,000 men. Gen. Wurmsler, at the head of 12,000 Austrians and 4000 troops of Hesse Darmstadt, who closely pursued them as far as Gemersheim, has his advanced posts at Vergabern. As General de Hohenloe is approaching through the defiles of Dürkheim, on the side towards Newstadt, the French will find themselves between two fires, and be prevented both from throwing up entrenchments, and from procuring assistance.

In consequence of a resolution formed by their High Mightinesses, on the 5th inst. his Serene Highness has been requested to give orders to the captains of ships of war, and of privateers, not to molest or capture, in open seas, French fishing vessels, equipped solely for that purpose, and not armed. They have power, however, to search them in case of suspicion. These orders are to be in force as long as the fisheries of the state are not molested by French privateers.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

A rapid movement made by our army against Conde, gave rise to the premature report of its being taken.—Notwithstanding the defection of General Dumourier, the French still seem determined to oppose the efforts of the combined armies.

HAGUE, April 11.

The first division of Hanoverians, consisting of 350 rank and file, entered Antwerp this day.

LONDON, April 23.

The last advices from the continent intimate an union of a singular complexion between prince Ernest Augustus, the fifth son of his majesty, and lady Augusta Murray, the daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, now in Switzerland. They were united at Rome. His Royal Highness is just twenty years of age, the lady turned of thirty.

The defection of Dumourier has ultimately proved of no further service to the combined powers, than that of having withdrawn a very intelligent and popular officer from the French service, and of having disunited their northern army. On the other hand this force has been thrown into the French garrison towns, which, perhaps, may prove a greater

inconvenience to the Austrians than if the army had kept together.

General Dumourier, General Valence, Madame Sillery, and a few other persons attached to Dumourier, set out from Brussels, the 15th, on their way to Switzerland, the whole army having renounced him.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday, April 13.

After a debate of some hours, a decree of arrest was passed against Marat, the committee of Legislation were ordered to make their report on this subject on the morrow.

Levasseur proposed also the arrestation of Salles—this proposition was adjourned.

Stingel, Miranda, Miazinski, and L'Ecuyer, were delivered over to the revolutionary tribunal.

The sitting was then suspended, and was not resumed till ten this morning.

An officer from the garrison of Sarrelouis informed the convention, that all his brethren in arms, filled with indignation at the treachery of Dumourier, were determined to defend the unity and indivisibility of the republic with their lives.

(Applauses.)

President.—"Custine has said, the day when you have a king shall be that of my emigration.—Well we say the day on which we have a king, shall be that of the death of Frenchmen. The Convention applauds the civism of the garrison of Sarrelouis, and invites you to the honors of the sitting." Applauses.)

A letter was read from General Dampierre, dated the 10th instant:—It stated, that this army then encamped before Beuchain, was considerably weakened by the disorganization and perfidious manoeuvres of Dumourier. He added, that the safety of the republic depended on its speedy re-organization, and proposed filling up the old regiments by trained volunteers, who might be replaced by the 10,000 men ordered to be raised, and by the national guards, who are in a permanent state of requisition. Referred to the committee of public safety.

Letter from the National Commissioners.

"Valenciennes, April 10.

"We inform the national convention, that the enemy are making movements against Conde. They began to shew themselves yesterday in several columns; and appeared as if making preparations for erecting batteries. A cannonade was kept up upon them from the town, during the whole night. They kindled a great many fires, and we do not yet know whether their attack is real or feint, but at present all communication between that place and Valenciennes is intercepted. We have just now received letters from citizens Chancel, chief de brigade, and Langlois, the temporary commandant, which announce the good disposition of the garrison and the resolution of the brave soldiers who compose it, to defend themselves like true republicans.

"The Austrian General sent a flag of truce by an officer to General Chancel, to tell him verbally that the Emperor was disposed to treat favorably all those who should acknowledge the former French constitution. The General answered verbally, that he & his brave garrison would remain invariably faithful to the republic: that they know how to defend themselves, and that they would live, and if necessary, die republicans.

"A good spirit begins to be re-established among our troops, and when they are fully undeceived respecting that traitor Dumourier—when they shall be convinced that the deceitful and perfidious bait of that constitution which is held forth to them is only a stratagem of tyranny to seduce them, and again subject the nation to the yoke of the most odious despotism, their error will then be changed into profound indignation, and our defeats into victories."

The Convention decreed, that honorable mention should be made of general Chancel and the garrison of Conde.

The minutes of the sitting of yesterday evening being read, Petion moved a repeal of the decree for bringing Miranda before the revolutionary tribunal. He observed, that this General, a victim to Dumourier, was sacrificed only by him for having had the courage to denounce him four days before his treachery was unveiled.

During the discussion of this motion, the deputies were thrown into great commotion, and Albite, Robertpierre the younger and some others, cried out, that

the Convention wished to save all conspirators.

Aubry declared that Miranda appeared to him to be innocent, and proposed that the decree for bringing him before the revolutionary tribunal should be suspended until the Convention had seen a copy of his examination before the committee of war.

After a long and violent debate, the Convention passed to the order of the day on the motion of Petion, and referred that of Aubry and several others on the same subject to the committee of war.

Second letter from the Commissioners at Valenciennes.

"Valenciennes, April 11.

"Since our last dispatches the army of the republic has undertaken no operation. The enemy are before Conde—all communication between which and this place continues to be intercepted. That between Quesnoy and Conde is also cut off, but Gen. Dampierre is pursuing measures for re-establishing the intercourse.

"Two trumpets sent to Gen. Dampierre by the Austrian Gen. were conducted to Gen. Ferrand, to whom they delivered an address to the French, from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and a memorial of Dumourier, giving a deceitful explanation of the motives of his conduct.

"It appears that our enemies are adopting a system quite the reverse of what they followed last year; that they affect moderation the better to seduce the people; and preach up respect for property, to induce the farmers to keep their corn at home, that they may the more easily seize it and deprive us of it."

On a motion by Danton, the convention declared in the name of the French people, that they would not interfere in any manner, in the government of foreign powers; but that they would rather bury themselves in the ruins of their country than suffer any foreign power to interfere with the constitution which they wish to form for themselves.

The convention further decreed the pain of death against any who should propose a negotiation with the enemy for the purpose of modeling the constitution agreeable to their suggestions, or recommend offering any terms whatever to such nations as would not first acknowledge the sovereignty, unity, and indivisibility of the republic, founded upon liberty and equality.

A letter was read, stating that the army of Sables had gained a considerable advantage over the rebels; 30 of whom were taken with arms in their hands.—Their loss was estimated at more than 500 men killed.

A long letter without date or place was received from Marat, complaining that the supporters of the aristocratic faction, in order to divert the public attention from their connexion with the traitor Dumourier, had caused him to be put into a state of arrest, that they might sacrifice him to their passions.

Delaunay, jun. in the name of the committee of legislation, gave in a report on the charges bro't against Marat, and read an address begun yesterday by Gaudet, in which it was formally said, that the republic could not be saved but by speedily expelling all those deputies who did not vote for the death of the late king. This address was warmly applauded by the galleries, and by a part of the members on the right side of the hall. One of the latter having moved, that it should be laid on the table and be signed by the patriots, an hundred of the members of that side, with David at their head, advanced immediately in a body to the table and signed it, amidst repeated acclamations from the galleries.

Cambon then moved, and the convention decreed, that this address should be printed with the signatures.

Some members proposed that it should be sent to the departments and to the armies.

Vergniaud—"I support this motion. The departments ought to know who those are who foment a civil war."—Hisses from the galleries.

Fovaux de Calvados moved the previous question on the motion, which he considered as very dangerous.

Lacroix was of the same opinion. He said this imprudent measure would bring about a counter revolution, and that it tended to deprive a great part of the members of the convention of the confidence of their constituents—which if once

lost, would make it necessary to convoke the primary assemblies.

Genfonne—"I support the motion for sending this address with the signatures to the departments and to the armies, I move also that the primary assemblies be immediately convoked."

A member—"You yourself must be first prosecuted."—Yes! Yes! exclaimed the galleries. Loud applause followed.

"We can no longer dissemble," resumed Genfonne, "the schism is so great that honest men must allow that all the bonds of mutual confidence between the members of this assembly are dissolved."

[Yes! Yes! cried with one voice, all the members on the extremity of the right side.]—The address which has been signed by part of the members, contains, besides threats, an appeal to the people, which I myself solicit. It is time they should know whether the making of laws belong to them or to a wretched faction. In that state of division, hatred and mistrust, into which we have been thrown, we must appeal to the people. It is impossible that our dissensions can otherwise be ended." After representing the danger, however of convoking the primary assemblies for a total re-election, he concluded with stating, that the convention might be prolonged, and the people allowed to replace such members as had lost their confidence by new deputies.

The report presented by Delaunay in the name of the committee of legislation, proposed that a decree of accusation should be passed against Marat.

The confusion was continued, nor was the debate ended when the above account was closed.

DUBLIN, April 9.

We insert the following epigram, not for the purpose of making the most distant application of it to our wife, just and virtuous House of Lords, but merely to introduce the anecdote which gave it birth, and to evince how much better the *Rights of Man* and the *Liberty of the Subject* are understood and regarded at present, than many years ago, when the said epigram was written.—The circumstance was this—one Laboisiere, we suppose from his name a wicked Frenchman and alien, published an almanac, and therein audaciously printed a list of the Members names of the SACRED House of Lords, for which seditious and scandalous libel he was very justly committed to prison; upon which Baron Dawson wrote the following

EPIGRAM.

To Newgate they've sent the poor Laboisiere,
For printing the title and name of each Peer;
And there he must lie—'til he's not worth a sou,
For to tell who the Peers are—reflects on the House.

United States.

RICHMOND, June 10.

On Friday last, the Honorable the Judges of the Federal Court, held in this city, gave their opinions on the important subject of the payment of the British debts (which has engrossed the attention of the Court, for several days past.)

The points before the court were,
1st. Whether the British debts were recoverable in this State, the acts of the Virginia Assembly having prohibited the recovery, which acts passed prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Whether the payments made into the loan-office were not complete bars to the plaintiff's action for so much as was paid?

3d. As the definitive treaty had been broken by the Government of Great-Britain, Whether the treaty of peace should be carried into effect on the part of America?

And, lastly, Whether the debtor was not annihilated by the dissolution of the government, on the 4th day of July, 1776?

The Court were unanimously of opinion on the 1st, 3d, and last points, for the plaintiff, considering the adoption of the constitution as a repeal of all laws in opposition to the treaty of peace, which by that adoption had become the supreme law of the land; and upon this ground gave judgment for the plaintiff on the first point. On the third they were of opinion, that the court could not take notice of a breach of treaty, if such did exist, without a declaration to that effect from the Congress of the United States. On the last, gave judgment for the plaintiff, as the plea of the defendant could not be supported by the laws and usages of nations. On the second point the court were divided, Mr. Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, for the plaintiffs, Mr. Iredell and Mr. Griffin for the defendants—upon that plea then, judgment was entered for the defendants—a majority of the court supposing, that as that law had been carried into complete effect before the treaty of peace, and as by that law, the defendant was discharged from the debt, the treaty of peace could not again charge him.

THE Letter Bag of the ship John and Richard, Capt. Knowland, (now lying at Port Penn) for London, will remain at the Post-Office until this evening.

Philadelphia, June 19.

Philadelphia, June 19.

Monday arrived at Port Penn, the ship John and Richard, Capt. Knowland, in three months and twenty days from Madras; she will sail in the course of the present week for London.

Monday evening Mr. Blanchard entertained the citizens with the second experiment of the PARACHUTE, which succeeded, to the admiration of the spectators.

The Dutch inhabitants of St. Martin's, have taken possession, without bloodshed, of that part of the island which had been inhabited by the French.

A vessel in 28 days from Liverpool, (says a Portland paper) arrived at Wiscasset in the district of Maine, on the 3d instant.—The papers by her are said to contain nothing later than has already been published.

Friday last at an election held for Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the following nineteen persons were chosen, which, with the six already nominated by the legislature, complete the 25 Directors of the institution. The Bank is in Lodge-Alley, Second-street.

Those marked with a star were chosen by the legislature.

*Jacob Morgan	*John Swanwick
*William Miller	*Charles Biddle
*Kearny Wharton	*Samuel M. Fox
John Barclay	Philip Nicklin
Samuel Howell	William Sanfom
James Crawford	Thomas Ruston
Hugh Holmes	R. Ralston
John Rofs	Sand Ford
John Leamy	Walter Stewart
Matthew Lawler	Charles Petit
John Fry, jun.	C. Stocker
Godfrey Haga	George Pennock
William Montgomery	

The Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, elected JOHN BARCLAY, Esq. President of that institution.—To-morrow is assigned for the choice of a Cashier.

Warrants have been drawn by the Governor of Pennsylvania on the Treasurer of the State, and delivered to the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for Three Hundred Thousand Dollars specie—and for the Stock of the State, to the value in specie, of, from three hundred and fifty thousand to four hundred thousand dollars. *Daily Papers.*

The Knoxville Gazette contains an account of the following murders and depredations of the Indians from the 9th to the 28th April—viz. Col Isaac Bledsoe, John Harmar, Dowdy, Henry Howdell, Samuel Pharr, John Benton, Richard Shaffer, Gambrell, John Jarvis, Francis Ramer, and four others, (names not mentioned) killed, and several wounded—Some houses were burnt, and a number of horses stolen.

The same Gazette says, "From undoubted information we can assert, that since the first of April, six hundred and sixty Creeks have crossed the Tennessee, at the lower towns of the Cherokees, for war against the district of Mero, Cumberland settlements."

"On the 29th ult. a detachment of mounted infantry, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Major Hugh Beard, marched from South-West-Point, mouth of Clinch, to the relief of Mero district."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, of 22d April.

"I feel the necessity of cautioning you against being too sanguine in your calculations on property which may be sent to this market the ensuing summer and fall—my reasons are, the present general war against the Convention at Paris, the consequent stoppage of remittances from, and exportation of their manufactures to France—the people's having generally traded beyond their capitals; and the failure of almost all kinds of paper, except that of the Bank of England."

There has been much inkshed in New-York lately, occasioned by the words "Theatre Royal" being printed on the benefit tickets of one of the players. A writer in the DIARY has the following humorous remarks on the subject:

"I much approve of his idea of the Theatre Royal—it is certainly very proper, for it dignifies our insignificant city, which, but for the spirited exertions of our English Friends, might be forgotten. You may have observed, Sir, as you passed along the streets, signs thus inscribed—A. B. merchant from London—C. D. hatter from London—E. F. tailor from London—Brush maker, tallow chandler, dentist, barber, washer woman, shoe-black, &c. &c. from London. This shews they are acquainted with the passions the Americans have for British exports, and I doubt not, but that in a little time, we shall be so far polished, that we shall be supplied with lawyers, clergymen, assemblymen, Congress, and President, all from LONDON!!!"

EXTRACT from a PROCLAMATION of M. COLLOT, Governor of Guadeloupe.

"LET no ill-disposed citizen, stimulated by a sense of false pride, object, that there is no longer any rank, no honorable distinctions among us; at no period did so many exist! Let that citizen acquire the confidence of the public, and the finances of every office shall be under his care; let him become an ecclesiastic, and every dignity of the church shall await him; let him be brave and expert in war, there is no promotion to which he may not reach; let him be economical, and to him shall the public income, the treasures of the nation, be entrusted! Who after this, shall dare to claim superiority from titles, when no superiority from henceforth can be acknowledged, but that which springs from virtue and abilities."

WHIPPING THE CAT—AN EXTRACT.

"MIRABEAU's allies were dispersed as belonging to a traitor, by the patriot Brissot, who is styled a villain by the patriot Egalite, whose banishment is advocated by the patriot Robespierre, who is declared to be a monster by the patriot Darnouris, who is stigmatized as a traitor by the patriot Marat, who is now confined by a patriotic decree of the Convention."

COMMUNICATIONS.

At the present moment, when attempts are not wanting to mislead the public judgment and prejudice the minds of the citizens of the United States against a government, the administration of which hath dispelled every cloud that darkened our political hemisphere, shed a lustre on our national character, and brightened the prospect before us—it may not be amiss to advert to a few facts, the bare allusion to which will justify the ardor of the friends to peace freedom and government, in their zealous attachment to, and support of, the federal constitution, and the systems which have been productive of so much happiness to our country.

There is not a State in the Union in which the benefits immediately arising from the restoration of public credit are not strikingly apparent in some public or private undertaking; by which also the general interest is promoted; few, if any of these undertakings would probably have had existence for many years to come but for the cause just assigned. In the district of Maine extensive plans in calling are on foot, which promise emolument to the adventurers and great accommodation to the public. The population, agriculture and commerce of this district and of the State of New-Hampshire are rapidly advancing. The attention of their Legislators is engaged in making extensive and adequate provision for disseminating knowledge among the people—by founding and establishing public schools and colleges; while new channels of political information are continually opening in the numerous weekly publications which the adventurers of the type set up.*

In Massachusetts various public works have been undertaken and effected; bridges erected, and roads improved—manufactures established and prosecuted with spirit and success; literary institutions spring up in all parts of the State; agriculture and the arts flourish under the fostering hand of public patronage, and the encouragement of an intelligent public.—Her commerce explores the remotest regions of the universe, and her ships unlade at home the produce of all climes.

This statement will apply with proper variations to Vermont, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut.—Through these happy and flourishing States, plenty tranquility and freedom reign. The farmer plows, sows, reaps and enjoys—laughs and sings without care or anxiety, finding a ready demand and a good price for all the surplus produce of his labor.—In short, human felicity may here be said to have found a permanent residence.

Large cities like a vortex attract every description of characters; among these the jealous, the envious and seditious—hence the glooms of restless ambition some times darken the columns of one or two vehicles of political murmurings, which are published in Boston; but as they are there born, there they would die were it not for the transplanting which they receive into similar soils in other large cities. Except these solitary croakings, & the voice of complaint is scarcely heard in a whisper throughout the States east of the Hudson.

In the State of New York a noble spirit of improvement and enterprise has broke forth; designs are carrying into execution in the western parts of that government, which when completed, will astonish the world—these are prosecuted under the auspices of some of the first patriots of the country, with an energy and perseverance that must overcome every obstacle; the latent resources and the favorable circumstances of situation, of that respectable member of the union are of late brought into view—and we may rest assured that these will be turned to the best account.—Principles of union and federalism appear to predominate among the people, these are unfolding the human character and displaying it in the fairest colours—auspicious to freedom, agriculture, learning, commerce and arts.

Pennsylvania, second to none in the career of enterprise and improvement, has planned of the greatest magnitude in actual prosecution; from the spirit with which she have been begun and the means which she possesses to mature them—there is the greatest reason to expect that this extensive State will ere long be in a situation so favorable to internal commerce by land and water, that her agriculture and trade will be carried on with as much facility as in the most improved part of Great-Britain.

Nor does the improvement of her roads and internal navigation engross the whole attention of her citizens. Her Legislature actuated by the most benevolent and enlightened policy, has turned its attention to making every liberal provision for improving the public mind in useful science and political knowledge; this she has been enabled to do from the favorable situation of her funds, which are placed on the most respectable footing by the revival of the public credit of the Union.—The private and public spirit of improvement discovered in the capital and other parts of the State—the ship-building, and prodigious increase of the exports, through the expand-

* Four newspapers are now published in the interior parts of New-Hampshire—and four or five have for a long time been established in the sea ports of that State.

+ The following objects are now prosecuting by the citizens of this State, viz.—A turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster; another to Yorktown, by the way of West-Chester and Strasburgh; a bridge across the Susquehanna at the Blue-Rock; a bridge over the Delaware at Eagon; to join the Schuylkill and Delaware, by a canal of more than twenty miles; to join the Schuylkill and Susquehanna by another canal; a canal through the Censawaga falls on the Susquehanna; to clear the Schuylkill; to clear the Lehi, and to open and improve a number of other roads.

ing progress of agriculture, may be essentially and justly ascribed to the same cause.

The benign influences of the federal government extend to every part of the union.—The agriculture of the Southern States, has received an astonishing spring from the return of general confidence; the hand of industry is nerved thereby—and the attention of the people is drawn to the best and most profitable objects of cultivation; public spirited projects are the topics of publication in the States of Delaware and Maryland, and some are carrying into effect; internal peace and contentment pervade these States, and the repinings of uneasy minds are scarcely heard, in the faintest tones of a still small voice.

Virginia and Maryland are prosecuting the grand objects comprised in the projected permanent seat of government—travellers recently from that favored spot, speak in the highest terms of the situation—nature has been unboundedly munificent in her gifts and graces to the scene—and art, industry and wealth are united in adding to its improvement. The public buildings, several of which are begun, are prosecuting with spirit agreeably to the elegant designs of Mr. Hoben—Great numbers of hands are employed on the works, which it is expected will be completed in good season.

Great progress has been made in the grand work, carrying on for opening and improving the navigation of the Potomac—and the principal objects of the association in this enterprise will be effected beyond expectation.—Immense advantages are derived from what is already done—and commerce will shortly expand her wings in the bosom of the American wilds.

In North-Carolina several public and private enterprises in canalising have been undertaken—the situation of the country is highly favorable to works of this nature—and will undoubtedly pay the adventurers a large premium for their capital.

The Legislature and people of this State are taking measures to found various public seminaries of learning, particularly a University.—May success crown their virtuous labours; that light, freedom, and peace may be enjoyed by every citizen of that extensive State, and the blessings of a just and righteous government perpetuated to the latest ages.

In South Carolina we see the revival of agriculture and commerce keep pace with the progress of credit and equal laws—left in a decrepid state by the ravages of the late war, of which this part of the union experienced a triple portion; South-Carolina is just beginning to feel the salutary effects of peace and credit—some enterprising projects have been brought forward, and there can be no doubt that the internal improvements in contemplation will be carried into effect, to the great advantage and accommodation of her citizens.

By some late accounts, the foreign trade of the infant state of Georgia has increased greatly, and is making rapid advances—this leads her planters to extend their agricultural improvements.—The exports of that state already form an important item in the general exports of the union—and in a few years will shew that the sanguine anticipations of some of her sons have been founded on just calculations.

As an abatement to the pleasure arising from the contemplation of the foregoing particulars, the war with the Indians, presents itself to the ingenious mind; but while sympathy is excited, and sensibility wounded at the recital of scenes of Indian barbarity—the patriotic and candid part of the community confide in the solicitude and exertions of the government for the restoration of peace and security to the Frontiers—which will be accomplished, unless their zealous endeavors, accompanied with a great expence should be unhappily prostrated—which God forbid.

If the powers combined against France seriously believe the accounts published of the proscriptions, massacres, murders, plunderings, pillaging, levellings, disorganizations, wretchedness and mercy, which are said to have rendered France the most unhappy country on the face of the globe—if they further believe that all these things flow from the principles of the leaders in the French Revolution, as from their proper source—and that their own governments are in the utmost hazard of being involved in similar scenes of anarchy and distress—it cannot be considered as surprising that those powers should combine, as well for their mutual defence against evils of such magnitude, as for the destruction of principles so hostile to human happiness—every dictate of reason, justice and humanity, would compel them to the measure. But the question is, whether quite different motives do not actuate the invaders of France? Whether the apprehension of the subversion of their own despotism and the destruction of ancient abuses, which would involve a diminution of their power and revenues, are not the inducements to their interference in the formation of a government for France?—An independent nation assuredly has a right to establish for itself such systems and rules as may appear to the majority best calculated to promote their "peace, liberty and safety."

Died, last Friday, Mr. STEPHEN PROSSER, of this city—a gentleman whose death is much regretted.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Snow Baron de Carondelet, Herve, N. Orleans
Brig Alfred, Sheehan, Port-au-Prince
Columbia, Green, West-Indies
Schooner Belfey, Alhe, C. Francois
Weymouth, Stevens, New-York
Sloop Sally, Bartlett, Cape-Francois
Sally, Benthall, St. Mary's

Price of Stocks as in our List.

PHILADELPHIA.

LIST of MEMBERS of the THIRD CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

SENATORS.

New-Hampshire,
John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.
Massachusetts,
George Cabot, Caleb Strong.
Rhode-Island,
William Bradford, Theodore Foster.
Connecticut,
Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Sherman.
Vermont,
Stephen R. Bradley, Moses Robinson.
New-York,
Aaron Burr, Rufus King.
New-Jersey,
John Rutherford, Frederick Frelinghuysen.
Pennsylvania,
Albert Gallatin, Robert Morris.
Delaware,
George Read, John Vining.
Maryland,
John Henry, Richard Potts.
Virginia,
James Monroe, John Taylor.
Kentucky,
John Brown, John Edwards.
North-Carolina,
Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.
South-Carolina,
Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.
Georgia,
James Gunn, James Jackson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire,
Nicholas Gilman, John S. Sherburne.
Jeremiah Smith, Paine Wingate.
Massachusetts,
Fisher Ames, Benjamin Goodhue.
Shearshub Bourne, Samuel Holten.
David Cobb, William Lyman.
Peleg Coffin, Theodore Sedgwick.
Samuel Dexter, George Thatcher.
Henry Dearborn, Peleg Wadsworth.
Dwight Foster, Artemas Ward.
Rhode-Island,
Benjamin Bourn, Francis Malbone.
Connecticut,
James Hillhouse, Uriah Tracy.
Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull.
Amasa Learned, Jeremiah Wadsworth.
Stephen Mix Mitchell.
Vermont,
Nathaniel Niles, Israel Smith.
New-York,
J. E. Van Allen, Henry Glenn.
Theodorus Bailey, James Gordon.
Philip Van Cortlandt, Elias Talbot.
Peter Van Gassbeck, Thomas Treadwell.
Ezekiel Gilbert, John Watts.
New-Jersey,
John Beatty, Abraham Clark.
Elias Boudinot, Jonathan Dayton.
Lambert Cadwallader.
Pennsylvania,
James Armstrong, John W. Kittera.
William Findley, William Montgomery.
Thomas Fitzsimons, Fred. A. Muhlenberg.
Andrew Gregg, Peter Muhlenberg.
Thomas Hartley, Thomas Scott.
Daniel Heister, John Smiley.
William Irvine.
Delaware,
John Patton.
Maryland,
Gabriel Christie, John F. Mercer.
George Dent, William Vans Murray.
Uriah Forrest, Samuel Smith.
William Hindman, Thomas Sprig.
Virginia,
Thomas Claiborne, Joseph Neville.
Isaac Coles, Anthony New.
William B. Giles, John Nicholas.
Samuel Griffin, John Page.
George Hancock, Josiah Parker.
Carter B. Harrison, Francis Preston.
John Heath, Robert Rutherford.
Richard B. Lee, Abraham Venable.
James Madison, Francis Walker.
Andrew Moore.
Kentucky,
Alexander D. Orr, Christopher Greenup.
North-Carolina,
Thomas Blount, Nathaniel Macon.
William J. Dawson, Joseph McDowell.
James Gillispie, Alexander Mebane.
Wm. Barry Grove, Benjamin Williams.
Matthew Locke, Joseph Winston.
South-Carolina,
Lemuel Benton, Andrew Pickens.
Alexander Gillon, Wm. Smith.
John Hunter, Richard Winn.
Georgia,
Abraham Baldwin, Thomas P. Carnes.

Congress will meet the first Monday in December next.

Boston, June 8.

THE Supreme Executive, we learn, has issued certificates of the election of the Hon. SAMUEL HOLTEN, PELEG WADSWORTH, DWIGHT FOSTER, and WILLIAM LYMAN, Esquires, as Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

A correspondent informs, that considerable debate has arisen in the Hon. Council, on the propriety of issuing certificates to the two last mentioned gentlemen; and that the debate arose from the idea, that the last precepts issued by the Supreme Executive, were informal, it not wholly illegal; as the Resolution of the Legislature required, that the number of candidates sent out to the people, should be double that of the Representatives to be chosen; and that in the instance of the Western District, and county of Hampshire, (in which those gentlemen are declared to be elected) which are entitled to two Representatives, only three candidates were sent out: The consequence of this proceeding is, that the choice of the people has been frustrated; and that the person to whom a great majority of the free electors gave their suffrages, is debarred being their Representative, from the circumstance of having been voted for both for the District and County, of both of which he was

thus declared a Candidate. A statement of the votes might elucidate the subject. The highest number given in was 6394; and they were for the district member—of which the Honorable DWIGHT FOSTER had 3335, and the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, 2859—The entire votes for the county member, were 6101, of which the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN had 3235, and the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, 2865.—Thus being Candidate both for District and County, Mr. SAMUEL LYMAN, notwithstanding he had of 6394 electors, the suffrages of 5725, for their Representative, he is declared NOT ELECTED; and those who had above two thousand less votes of the same electors, are declared to be the Representatives of the People. The will of the People, in a Republic, is said to be the Supreme Law. If this principle be just, this election will be declared illegal.—And our correspondent has been informed, that it is the opinion of the first civilians and ablest lawyers in the Commonwealth, that the House of Representatives of the United States, who are judges of the qualifications of its own members, will declare the election void, and of course a new one must take place.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IT has hitherto been the practice of this Seminary (as it was all along the practice both of the Old College and of the old University) to examine the several rolls once a week—and, on every such occasion, to levy fines (except where corporal punishment was to be inflicted) on such of the Students, as, during the preceding week, had been either late in their attendance, or absent altogether, at any particular session.

But this practice, however good the design with which it was instituted, was found to be attended with some inconveniences. The collection of so many petty fines was both troublesome and degrading to the Professors. Neither, after all, could the imposition of these fines be expected to produce the desired effect: for, if considerable, they operated rather as a tax upon the parents, than as a punishment on the boys; and, if inconsiderable, were but too apt to be disregarded.—And, as to corporal punishment, the infliction of it so frequently, and in so public a manner, could not but tend to wear out that ingenuous sense of shame and regard to character, which it is one great end of education to cherish and promote.

At a meeting therefore, of the Faculty, held April 18th, 1793, it was unanimously resolved,

“First, that all fines and corporal punishments for attending late, or for being absent altogether, at any particular session, shall be abolished.

“And, secondly, that, on the first Wednesday of every month, there shall be held a meeting of the several Professors and Tutors, for the purpose of examining the general roll, and comparing their several particular rolls; when an accurate statement of the attendance and behavior of each student, during the preceding month, shall be made out, and presented to his parents or guardian.”

The Faculty confide, that by thus extending, as it were, the authority of parents and guardians, there will be less need for the exertion of other authority: and that the apprehension of this monthly notice will be found to have at least as much influence on the minds of their pupils, as the apprehension of the weekly fines and punishments were found to have formerly.

Published for the information of the parents and guardians of the students and scholars at the University.

By order of the Faculty,

WILLIAM ROGERS, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1793.

THE MEMBERS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Are desired to take Notice,

THAT the Constitution requires Payment of One Dollar on each Share, on the Second Monday (the 8th Day) of July next, on Penalty of Forfeiture of the Money already paid.

Such Stockholders as have not made their second Installment, are informed, that Payment will be received at the Company's Office, No. 119, South Front-Street, either on or before the said Day, as they may find it most convenient.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y.

June 8. 1793. cpi8j.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors of the Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR and Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than imported Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and M'GREGOR, No. 234, Queen-Street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-Street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indentured as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793.

cpi2w

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this State, and in the Gazette of the United States, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount of the Face.
1790.			f. s. d.
Sept. 25.	Sharpo Champlin, on demand,	do.	41 1 5
	Prince Case	do.	11 18 2
	Stephen Charles	do.	30 9 10
	John Brown	do.	12 1 4
	Cesar Cady	do.	51 2 10
	John Okey	do.	43 19 11
Oct. 14.	John Reed	do.	31 4 0
	John Horsley	do.	29 0 6
	William King	do.	22 19 5
16.	Prince Sayles	do.	38 11 10
	Bristol Arnold	do.	38 9 6
	Cesar Role	do.	36 12 8
	Cudge Champlin	do.	40 11 10
	Jack Greene	do.	40 8 6
18.	Joseph Tanner	do.	43 7 10
	Cato Vernon	do.	20 3 3
	Daniel Sharpe	do.	30 11 3
	Prince Randal	do.	38 11 0
	Joshua Dick	do.	29 19 7
	William Negro	do.	29 5 0
23.	Joseph Hall	do.	39 12 5
	Benjamin Sprague	do.	39 10 0
	Peter Harris	do.	38 14 6
28.	Stephen Aldrich	do.	22 14 2
	William Mac Call	do.	35 8 0
	Prince Childs	do.	27 12 2
	Leicester Wheeler	do.	19 2 4
	Pat Hackmet	do.	25 14 0
	Abraham Smith	do.	24 14 8
	John Thomas	do.	41 10 8
	Jack Warden	do.	31 0 2
	John Bristol	do.	33 18 11
	Benjamin Reed	do.	32 4 8
	Cato Bannister	do.	27 2 7
	Nathaniel Wicks	do.	20 8 5
	Beuoni Hathaway	do.	36 17 5
	Evan Evans	do.	28 7 2
	Joseph Merry	do.	32 8 7
	Pero Greene	do.	28 16 9
Nov. 5.	Benoni Hunt	do.	40 5 0
11.	Cato Brown	do.	37 5 7
	Africa Burk	do.	27 2 9
	London Slocum	do.	23 8 11
	Jack Minihorn	do.	27 2 9
13.	Tibbet T. Hopkins	do.	41 13 8
17.	Jacob Ned	do.	40 0 10
	Bolton Wilbour	do.	42 7 10
	Tony Phillips	do.	27 3 0
	Ephraim Rogers	do.	6 2 3
	Robert Goreham	do.	41 0 10
24.	Robert Howland	do.	39 3 9
	James Singleton	do.	21 15 0
	James Crofs	do.	35 4 6
	Cato Stanley	do.	21 0 10
	John George	do.	19 19 6
	John Crandal	do.	77 12 2
	Prince Power	do.	19 4 9
	Benedict Aaron	do.	75 10 8
	Cesar Sheldon	do.	12 18 7
	Cesar Wefel	do.	17 17 9
	Scinio De Wolfe	do.	10 14 10
	Bristol Luther	do.	18 2 3
	John Hufley	do.	28 11 5
Dec. 2.	Benjamin Sweet	do.	6 0 2
	Silas Mayney	do.	28 15 4
	John Willson	do.	9 0 4
6.	James Mac Sparrow	do.	28 16 3
11.	Cato Bourle	do.	6 10 2
	Prim Gardner	do.	7 11 3
	Joseph Wilkey	do.	18 4 8
	Cornelius Drakill	do.	18 4 8
	Pero Finch	do.	69 7 6
	Dublin Briggs	do.	17 4 8
	Bridge Stake	do.	19 16 11
	Edward Easterbrooks	do.	10 4 1
	Cuff Arnold	do.	5 10 3
	Prime Clarke	do.	53 16 6
	John Mc Donnal	do.	12 4 7
13.	George Robbins	do.	21 0 11
	John Morris Obrien	do.	25 19 2
	Prime Brown	do.	41 17 11
	Solomon Mathews	do.	33 5 6
	Tack Sisson	do.	40 7 8
	Newport Greene	do.	35 3 7
	Ebenezer Caesar	do.	11 6 8
	John Elliott	do.	21 0 3
	Reuben Thorp	do.	23 0 2
	Thomas Randall	do.	24 11 2
	Thomas Durfee	do.	22 11 6
	Daniel Hammon	do.	29 0 5
	Richard Hopkins	do.	45 3 0
	Henry Hazard	do.	25 3 3
	Levi Cole	do.	9 4 11
	Allen Southworth	do.	13 10 3
	Richard Allen	do.	74 18 10
Dec. 23.	William Chadsey, on demand,	do.	13 9 0
	Ichabod Simmons	do.	4 1 1
	John Brown	do.	11 19 4
	John Gavit	do.	10 16 4
	William Ackman	do.	42 18 0
	Jack Coddington	do.	7 10 4
	Cesar Gardner	do.	8 12 7
	Toby Coyes	do.	71 17 10
	John Willson	do.	63 16 5
25.	John Gavet	do.	66 6 1
	John Garrison	do.	57 15 3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers

who performed the service, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attorneys.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General-Treasurer.

Newport, May 14. 1793.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

Commissioners appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, & out houses, &c. &c. to cost	50,000
1 Cash Prize	25,000
1 ditto	20,000
1 ditto	15,000
1 ditto	10,000
2 ditto	5,000
10 ditto	1,000
20 ditto	500
100 ditto	100
200 ditto	50
400 ditto	25
1,000 ditto	20
15,000 ditto	10
16,737 Prizes	Dollars 350,000
33,163 Blanks	
50,000	

By this scheme at least the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expense must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expense will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at something more than par: In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when completed, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, without deduction, in one month after the drawing, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the convenience of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickens, City Treasurer of Washington; Thayer & Brierley, of Charleston, South-Carolina; Gideon Denison, Savannah; Messrs. James West & Co. Baltimore; Mr. Peter Gilman, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, if presented on or before the 10th of April next; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to complete his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. complete; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City,

March 6. 1793.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

“Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.”

Jan. 19.

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Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-Street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.)

LEONARD BLEECKER.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.